

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2491.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 1st instant, at Kowloon, Amoy, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain of Hongkong, JOHN RICHARDSON, son of the Rev. J. T. Harding, Vicar of Rockfield, Monmouthshire, to ELIZABETH MARGARET, daughter of Captain Saunders, of Foochow.

### DEATH.

At his residence, Shanghai, on the 11th March, 1890, THOMAS WALLACE, Senr., aged 57 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19 1890

### A CRYING EVIL.

For some years past we have from time to time directed the attention of the Hongkong Government to the pernicious gambling which is permitted to go on unchecked in the Chinese villages of Sam-sui-po and Kowloon, which are situated on the borders of British territory. It is almost needless to say that the fear of raising an international question with its attendant difficulties has hitherto prevented the Executive Council of this colony from taking any active steps to put a stop to a very fruitful source of serious crime in our midst. With a few rare exceptions Hongkong Government officials are quite contented to draw their liberal salaries and allowances for supervising in a more or less perfunctory fashion the routine work of their respective offices, without troubling themselves as to the real interests of the public, from whom they receive their generally easily-earned wages. And we do not hesitate to assert that our public interests have been most prejudicially affected by the existence of the low-class gambling hells in the places above named being ignored, nay, almost recognised, by the Hongkong Government. It used to be a common custom, and we have no doubt that it is the same at the present time, for crowds of a certain section of the community, including women and even children, to go over in steam-launches to Sam-sui-po and pass their Sunday afternoons in filthy Chinese dens gambling at *po-chi* and *fan-tan*, teaching a new generation the very worst forms of vice. And it is notorious—too notorious, alas!—that the wretched aggregation of Chinese hovels known as Kowloon city is the favorite rendezvous of a considerable number of the British and foreign community, persons occupying prominent positions in the colony. The laws of China expressly prohibit gambling of every description, and so severe are the penalties against keepers of *fan-tan* and *po-chi* rookeries that even in the huge city of Canton, where official bribery is the most prominent feature in mandarinic government, these popular games have to be played strictly under the rose, and as a matter of fact, the recognised centre and only legalised home of *fan-tan* in South China is in the Holy City of Macao, licensed under the seal of His Most Christian Majesty, the King of Portugal and Algarves. At Sam-sui-po and Kowloon the gambling is carried on without interference from the authorities, simply because the petty mandarins in charge of these places are bribed by the keepers of the gaming houses to ignore what daily goes on to a far greater extent than is generally believed. Steam-launches run frequently from here to Kowloon and Sam-sui-po, notably during the day but also late at night, and a considerable portion of the passengers are bound on the same mission—"to buck the tiger," as *fan-tan* has been suggestively named. The Hongkong police do not hesitate to say that a large proportion of the Chinese visitors are shroffs, "office boys," and domestic servants in European employ in this colony. Is it any wonder, therefore, that petty pilfering is rather the rule than the exception in almost every office and every house in Hongkong? The European worshippers at the shrine of St. Pantan are of many nations and of various positions in social life, and it is indeed a matter of great surprise that persons of position, education, and refinement can so lower themselves as to become regular habitués of such unclean dens of infamy and vice, the associates of evil-smelling coolies, the patrons of the least interesting and most degrading form of gambling, known on the face of the globe.

We do not advocate making people moral by Act of Parliament or local Ordinance, but rather the contrary, as in our opinion, the Gambling Acts are a blot on the English statute book, and rather tend to encourage than to suppress the alleged vicious practices they are supposed to put down. But so long as these enactments form a portion of our local code, their effect ought not to be practically a dead letter. It is, of course, notorious that gambling of almost every description prevails extensively in all circles throughout the colony, and probably the worst form of all, at least so far as the public interests are concerned, is the wholesale wagering in "differences" on share transactions, so many cases of which have so frequently late occupied the time and attention of the Supreme Court, and which, notwithstanding a local judicial opinion to the contrary, are clearly not legal contracts, but mere gaming wagers and therefore void under the statute, as laid down by Chief Justice, Jervis, in *Gratwood v. Blane*—a ruling that was upheld by the Full Court. However, we are at present dealing particularly with the gaming at Sam-sui-po and Kowloon, the existence of which is a dangerous nuisance that loudly calls for suppression,

and on another occasion we can return to the share-gambling scandals which for months past have disgraced the colony. We would suggest to His Excellency the Administrator that he should order an inquiry to be made into the various matters above alluded to, and if he finds that our statements are substantially accurate, diplomatic measures ought to be adopted to put down a growing evil. As already stated, *po-chi* and *fan-tan* are serious offences under Chinese law, and they are illicitly carried on through the protection of bribed officials. A courteously worded despatch to the Viceroy of Canton would very probably effect the desired end, and this simple expedient might advantageously be tried before resorting to diplomatic measures with the high authorities at Peking.

### TRUE PHILANTHROPY. HUMBOLDT.

In another column we publish an appeal to the community from the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial Hospital, to which we would direct special attention. The appeal speaks for itself, and we feel sure that it will not speak in vain. A vast deal of invaluable work has been done in aid of the struggling and suffering poor by this useful institution, and in desiring to extend the scope of its purely philanthropic operations the Committee strike a chord that should find a responsive echo in the bosom of everyone who can afford even ever so little to further such a deserving object. The question has suggested itself to us whether it would not be better to devote the \$12,000 (and the proposed extra vote) of public money set aside for the insane to the support of the hospital, to benefit suffering humanity, as proposed by the earnest workers of the Alice Memorial Hospital? Undoubtedly it would, but then the object of the appeal is to draw the attention of the community to the fact that the hospital is in a most deplorable financial position, and that the official flunkeyism for which Hongkong is so justly famed would have no opportunity of fully extending itself, and the official grovellers and their satellites would be deprived of the congenial pleasure of crawling in the mud before the colourless and uninteresting individual who, by mere accident of birth for which he was in no way responsible, is the son of Queen Victoria and Albert the Good.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday the 12th inst. the Administrator deemed it advisable to state that the sum of \$12,000 voted to cover the expenses of the reception of the Duke of CONNAUGHT would not be sufficient, and that a further vote of from two to three thousand dollars would be necessary. His Excellency made this statement on the authority of some members of the officially-appointed bogus Reception Committee—a body the community has in the most conclusive manner declined to recognise—and then proceeded, with the best intentions we are perfectly assured, to make assertions, for which he certainly had no sufficient authority, as to the feelings of the colony. Mr. FLEMING said he could assure the Council that the colony would not wish, for the sake of a few hundred dollars, that any want of loyalty should be shown to one of her Majesty's sons; but it so happens, we would remind His Excellency, that it is not a question of a few hundreds, but of about fifteen thousand dollars, which Hongkong in its present generally impoverished state, trade almost at a standstill, misery, want and destitution rampant on every side, and with public works of crying necessity lying fallow for lack of funds, cannot afford to waste in purposeless mummery, which are an insult to the intelligence of even the Duke of CONNAUGHT. And where does the want of loyalty come in, we should like to know? Our illustrious visitor—illustrious only because he was born a prince—will favor us with his distinguished society for a few hours, and can it reasonably be contended that a barbarous display of so-called decorations and making day and night hideous with salute firing and fire-crackers are proofs of loyalty? So far as the Duke of CONNAUGHT is concerned, and we say it with all respect, there is no such feeling as loyalty existing in this colony. If the Administrator had used the term "sentiment," he would have been much nearer the mark. We yield to none in loyalty to the recognised Constitution of our country so long as it is upheld by the votes of the British people, and fully recognise the respect, due to the eminent titular position occupied by the Queen, whose gracious attributes the world acknowledges; but when the question of loyalty is introduced with respect to a person, however high-born, who is an absolute nonentity in the government of the Empire, and who rests his only claim to distinction on the fact that he happened, to first see the light in a palace instead of in a cottage, we indignantly protest against such a wanton misuse of terms. And His Excellency, and the Council, and the petted-off Reception Committee notwithstanding, we feel quite sure that both the Duke and Duchess of CONNAUGHT would infinitely prefer that the proposed "loyal demonstrations," and the object of the appeal, which is an absolutely necessary concomitant of such a degrading exhibition, were left out of the programme. Had the matter in the first instance been impartially left to the Duke's decision, there can be little doubt that both he and his wife would have preferred to arrive in our midst in peace and quietness. Hongkong could have shown its respect for the Queen's son without wasting thousands of dollars, squeezed from a hard-up and disgracefully over-taxed community, by truckling Government officials and two or three aspiring Legislative Councillors, thought otherwise—it is so cheap and so patriotic to make a display

and obtain temporary notoriety at other peoples' expense. And thus while public money is uselessly wasted in thousands in childish absurdities, the Committee of the Alice Memorial Hospital are compelled to appeal to the charity of the community for funds to carry on the noble work of healing the sick and relieving the sufferings of the destitute.

### SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

March 18th, 1890.

The March Sessions were only two removes from being a "white gloves" function, as will be seen below. The judges were Messrs. J. D. Logan, H. Lewis, W. Powell, C. M'Crone, F. S. Collins, W. Walker, and C. G. Hermann.

**THE ROW ON THE "FUSHIKI MARU."**  
Kilmachi, a Japanese sailor, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him—first with unlawfully wounding, and secondly with causing grievous bodily hurt to a Chinese coolie, on the 20th January. The Attorney-General prosecuted. The Japanese crew had a fight with a lot of cargo coolies, in which the prisoner stabbed one of his opponents. He was found guilty on the second count, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

**ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.**  
Daniel de Jesus, a young Macanese, was charged with causing the death of a Chinaman. The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. Pollock defended. The allegation was that the prisoner, on being asked by the deceased—an old tailor—to pay his bill, pushed him down stairs, and caused injuries from which he died. His lordship directed the jury to acquit the prisoner. The Sessions then closed.

### THE HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in this Company took place on the 17th inst., at the offices, Queen's Road. Mr. H. Crawford, took the chair, the following being present:—Messrs. E. George, A. Death, A. H. Skelton, D. McCulloch, H. S. Denison, E. S. Wheeler, W. Parlane, and J. McCulloch.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, you have doubtless read the advertisement calling this meeting, and I take it that nothing being said to the contrary, the statement of accounts as read will be accepted. I may state that the Company will pay a dividend of 8 per cent., and further, we expect to do even better than this. In conclusion, I would request the re-election of the Consulting Committee.

Their election was proposed by Mr. George, seconded by Mr. W. Parlane, and agreed to. Upon the proposal of Mr. Parlane, seconded by Mr. McCulloch, Mr. E. S. Wheeler was unanimously elected auditor.

The Chairman then informed the meeting that dividend warrants would be made out as soon as possible, and the proceedings terminated.

### THE ROYAL VISIT.

In view of the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the fact that it is the proper thing to fire a salute in honor of the form of meretricious welcome which we give to suggest that Hongkong rise as much as we can, and sing the following reliable composition. It is guaranteed to produce an effect unequalled during the princely progress.

**ORIENTING.**  
Arthur of Connaught, like wise Mrs. C.,  
Seeing as how you've called here, on your way  
Home via Frisco, let us all *howl* to you,  
And give assurance of our loyal-ty.

By all this fuss,  
Your valour (here we all turn to Connaught)  
Is so approved it needs no blazon here.  
At Tel-el-kebir's battle you did shun naught,  
Knowing how well-placed you were—at the rear.

Out of the "muss,"  
We don't remember any other frays  
Where you, oh, lepetic son of Mars  
Did aught distinguished—nor you won your bays  
In courtier labours—opening boxers.

And posing thus:  
Thus, as we see your royalty now stands,  
(Though somewhat bored and blasé) whilst we  
Wait.

Our simulated joy, and rub our hands,  
And say "we can't believe our eyes, we can't."  
YOU visit us!!!

But, look, your Highness—see these decorations:  
Aren't they lovely? And they cost no end!  
We didn't pay, his true—we make orations,  
Not find the money we so freely spend.

—The public does.  
Our chief idea in thus toadying to you  
Is part excuse—we do so love a lord,  
And dukes we'd do gone on to besides, a few  
May get a knighthood—if you speak the word.

To Britain's bow,  
Don't stay too long, oh Arthur, common folk  
Soon drop to royal foolery, and you  
Might even form subject for some traitorous joke.  
And with you'd travelled round the world  
Inconspicuous.

Like Belly-Joss,  
Well, you might smile, it's nearly all you're paid  
for.

There—oh, if you turn crusty, pray you hear.  
We didn't seek, this honor, (that is, Hongkong  
as a colony didn't)  
And if you hadn't come, we should not care.

A single cuss.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THAT venerable vessel-of-war, the U.S.S. *Menominee*, arrived from Swatow on the 16th inst.

This Singapore papers say that the *Memorabilia* broke her propeller shaft when off Timor. Keeping, where she was picked up by the *Guthrie*.

The Old Mann Fund—Inspector Lee, \$5; Mr. Bevan, Public Works Department, \$1; Cyp. Hoyle, \$5 (the first contribution sent). Total up to date, \$66.50.

The new Attorney-General—Mr. W. M. Goodman—made his debut at the Sessions yesterday morning. He is a long way after the elevated O'Malley as a speech-maker, at any rate.

THE *Penang Gazette* learns that Mr. Swettenham, Resident of Perak, is going home on three months' leave of absence, and that Mr. Treacher, the Secretary to the Government, will act as Resident during Mr. Swettenham's absence.

We learn that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have put a steamer on the Tientsin-Foochow run, in opposition to their late allies, the China Merchants and Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Foochow people, it is said, carefully boycotted the newcomers.

THE members of the Victoria Recreation Club intend giving an "Assault-at-Arms" shortly, probably in the second week in April. The contingent is in charge of Sergeant Instructor Tennant, under whose able tuition the latent muscular talent of Hongkong should have every show.

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* hears that H.R.H. Prince Dewan has received from Colonel Thynne, Vice-Chairman to the Siam Gold Field Co., a report on the Mines in which the said gentleman expresses himself highly satisfied with the progress of the mines. In his opinion a dividend, and a good one, will be declared before the end of the year.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of \$13.50 from the officers of the I.M. Customs stationed at Malowchow, \$21.10 from the members of the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess and their friends, and \$13 subscribed at the establishment of Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., sent with very kind letters for the use of the poor old wanderer Mann, on his arrival in England.

THE *Correspondent* of the Japan *Herald* writes that Harvey, the last of the miners, has returned to America by the *Hige Maru*, and Yokohama; and thus ends the great gold mining bubble in Korea. The inventor of the scheme has, however, more than one string to his bow, and he is expected back from Nagasaki immediately to open a dispensary or something of the kind, at Chemulpo. It will be a sort of observation from which he can watch, and at the favourable moment participate in, the game of palace intrigue.

THE Tai-yu-shan mines are having a new lease of life. Chi Yün, the Shanghai capitalist who has joined Ho Amel in the management, brought down \$100,000 the other day to replenish the exhausted funds of the syndicate, and efforts were made to secure the services of Mr. Church, the Viceroy's mining engineer at Tientsin. He sent an assistant, Mr. Petersen, who has just overhauled the machinery at Tai-yu-shan, and has strong hopes of success. At present, pending the arrival of a European smelter, the native process is adhered to.

THE *Yapian Gazette* reports another disastrous fire. The scene was Asakusa, and the time of commencement was midnight of the 26th ult. Over 1,400 houses were destroyed. The conflagration originated in the premises of a firewood and charcoal dealer. At the time a rather stiff north-western wind was blowing, and this, coupled with the narrowness of the streets, aided the rapid spread of the flames. In all 1,424 houses were completely destroyed, 73 damaged, and 29 store-houses suffered before the fire was extinguished at 5.45. There was one fatality, and fifteen firemen received injuries.

THE Singapore thieves take the cake, and everything else. On the 8th inst., they stole \$50 from a room in the Police headquarters over where a Sikh was on guard. The *Free Press* says:—After carrying off \$50 from the Gaol, and \$50 from the Police headquarters, after picking pockets in the Supreme Court and taking the cashbox from the charge room, the next thing will be to bear off the mace from the Judge's bench, if not the Judge himself. We see, too, that the re-ign of the Very Rev. Bishop Vey, at Bangkok, was robbed of some valuable Church jewellery, valued at a thousand ticals, the other day.

THE *Shanghai Mercury*, in recording the death of Mr. Thomas Wallace, senior, who died at his residence on the 11th inst., says:—He is well known in Hongkong and Yokohama as well as at this port, and very much respected by a large circle of friends. He arrived in Hongkong early in 1855, and came to Shanghai in the first place 1862, and after remaining here a short time went to Japan. He left that country in 1866 for this port, where he has resided ever since. The funeral took place this afternoon (18th), the service being conducted by the Rev. H. C. Hodges. A large number of friends and residents attended.

A CANTON correspondent writes that the new Viceroy, Li Han-chang, is getting himself fitted in his new sphere on account of his evident anxiety to "make his point" of the Wei-shing lottery is formed by a syndicate who have ten months of their six years' lease still unexpired, but notwithstanding that His Excellency has half promised the monopoly to another syndicate, on the application of four *hufun*, or *thralat*. They offer Tls. 2,000,000, or \$300,000 in bribes, for the privilege. The present Farmers, who are only now beginning to realize any profits, are badly excited about it, as the Acting Governor, whom they have petitioned, is too anxious to keep straight with His Excellency to further their cause much.

THE match for a \$500 cup between Mr. W. H. Young, winner of the "Veterans' Race" at the recent Athletic Sports, and Mr. J. Ezekiel, to run 120 yards; the former conceding 5 yards' start, was decided on the Race-course this afternoon (17th inst.) for the presence of a large number of spectators. The scratch start was a decided favorite, but there was very little betting. The race was quicker off the mark than his opponent's, and he went first, fairly held his own until within ten yards of the tape, where he was beaten by a yard and a half in 13 1/2 seconds. A capital performance considering the heavy state of the running-path.

THE *Chinese Daily*, a Japanese paper, says:—We learn from those on board the *Kongo-han*, which has just returned from Honolulu, that a good deal of quarrelling took place among the Chinese and Portuguese sailors and labourers there; and that these factions sometimes combine to whip our countrymen, when it comes to blows; and in consequence of this an organized attack by the Chinese and Portuguese was going to take place when the *Kongo-han* put in an appearance. Our countrymen did not fail to spread abroad the *Kongo* was there more by design than accident, and great fear came upon everyone. At night the electric light was turned on and 50 lighted were the natives for they are barbarians, and had never seen the electric light before. They looked to the fore and sent the light in the jungle and in caves.

RECENT official investigations show that over a million pigs are slaughtered in Hongkong annually, or about three thousand a day.

THE nomination of Mr. Augustine Herard to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Corea, was confirmed by the United States Senate on the 4th ult.

SMALLPOX has broken out in Rangoon by last advice, and the disease was rapidly increasing. The epidemic will interfere very much with the trade of the port.

THE *Strait Times* says that at 6.10 on the evening of the 6th inst. the steamers *Chow Pua* and *Amherst* collided in the Klang River, the former vessel losing one of her boats.

Mr. W. M. Goodman, the new Attorney-General, and the new Assistant Harbour Master, Commander Haslgrave, R.N., arrived by the American mail steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* on the 15th inst.

HANCOCKFORTH, according to the *Shinome Shimbun*, the rations of the men in the Japanese Navy will consist wholly of foreign food. Up to the present the rations have consisted of half foreign and half Japanese food.

THE *Courier d'Haiphong* states that a telegram was received from Hanoi on the 7th inst. reporting that M. Guinmar, vice-resident at Quinhon, and M. Borgard, acting chancellor, had been drowned at Vung-cu, through the upsetting of a boat. A doctor and the chief of customs were saved.

On the 14th inst. Messrs. Russell & Co. received a telegram from Sourabaya, informing them that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s vessel *Manuar*, had been brought in disabled, and had gone into dock, her cargo being brought on by the *Guthrie*. The *Manuar* left Port Darwin for here, via Java, on the 15th ult., and should have arrived a week ago, but no news was heard of her until, as above stated. She is supposed to have broken down off Java, and to have been picked up by the *Guthrie*, which left Port Darwin three weeks after her.

ST. PATRICK'S Day was celebrated in good old style by the members of the Garrison Staff, who entertained some three hundred of their friends at a ball in the City Hall last evening (March 17th). The corridors and salons were very appropriately and artistically decorated, and a most enjoyable programme rendered by the band of the A. and S. Highlanders, dancing being kept up until long after conventional hours. The Highlanders purpose celebrating the anniversary of the chief event of their South African campaign on the 2nd and 4th of April by similar festivities.

On the afternoon of the 14th inst. the Administrator (the Hon. F. Fleming) presented a Humane Society's medal to P. C. McAuley for twentysix of undoubted bravery. One cold evening last November a sampan overturned opposite No. 2 Station, and the boat people were left struggling in the water. McAuley, hearing of the occurrence, jumped in, swam out to them, and saved at least three lives, at great personal risk. Last month, also, he saved a marine belonging to the *Orontes*, who had fallen off Murray Pier whilst under the influence of liquor, and drifted a considerable distance. The presentation was witnessed by all the men off duty. P.C. No. 8 is a brick of the first water.

SOME few weeks ago, it will be remembered, we had occasion to criticize a sentence which was imposed by Mr. Robinson on Police Constable McGregor for an alleged assault on two soldiers. The unfortunate man, although bearing a good character, was consigned to gaol for three months without the option of a fine. We are, however, pleased to note that H.E. the Administrator, in response to an appeal from McGregor's comrades has shown more justice—to say nothing of mercy—and has directed that half the sentence be remitted. Considering that even six weeks imprisonment may mean dismissal and disgrace to McGregor, we consider that an order for his immediate release would have been a much more fitting end to the business.

THE *Yapian Mail* says:—The Japan Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Yokohama Maru*, which left Hakodate on the morning of the 2nd instant for Yokohama, ran on the rocks off Shiriya-saki, a promontory on the north-east coast of the main island. The ship is supposed to be in a dangerous position, but the extent of the damage is not known. The crew are all safe. As soon as the news reached Hakodate, the company's steamer *Korio Maru* was at once despatched to carry assistance. It was afterwards found that she was a total loss. Only her mast-heads were now visible above water. It is conjectured that the rocks which proved disastrous to her are the Rattler Rocks, so called because they were discovered in a very practical and forcible manner some twenty odd years ago by H.B.M.S. *Rattler*. Nothing is yet known as to the cause of the *Yokohama Maru's* misfortune. The weather seems to have been clear and fine at the time.

NEAR Sinkiang in the Shensi Province there are, says a native contemporary, large tracts of country which have remained in an uncultivated and desert state for many years past, on account of the pestilence the people had been unable to cultivate. But some time ago the Board of Punishment received permission from the Throne to deport criminals to these districts and see if their labour could not make these neglected lands as fertile and productive as other districts. The experiment succeeded admirably. Crops of rice, maize, and barley are now smiling where formerly nothing was to be seen but arid lifeless wastes. And best of all, the conduct of the convict colony was so exemplary, that the Emperor, at the suggestion of the Board of Punishment, has celebrated his 20th birthday by graciously pardoning their crimes. The fertile soil permanently in the lands they have thus tilled, and take wives from amongst the women of the province.

SAIGON contemporary reports at length an engagement between native rebels and French troops at Nam-dinh, Tonquin. A detachment of 75 men were sent out to disperse the band of Doi Vo, whose very name was terrible enough to make the million inhabitants in the district tremble. The troops, reinforced by 60 more, besieged a house in which the rebels were concealed. Not a sound betrayed the presence of the inmates, until a fire poured through the loopholes, killed and wounded several of the soldiers. A sanguinary combat, lasting at least three hours and a half, ensued, both sides displaying great courage; the frequent sallies being repeatedly repelled, and the house at length set on fire. When the defending fire ceased, and the place was carried, the corps of Doi Vo, found inside the face charged. The entire band, including number, had been killed. The troops, 3000 were killed, and had many wounded. But the district, which Doi Vo had devastated for nearly three years, is now tranquil.

A SKY Race Meeting, under the auspices of the Hongkong Polo Club, will be held on the Race-course (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club) on Saturday the 12th April. A programme of seven events has already been arranged and five valuable cups have been presented for prizes. We shall give full particulars in an early issue.

THE *Chinkiang correspondent* of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes that large numbers of refugees, who have been living on the borders of the settlement, are still being sent off to Shantung by the local officials. Mr. H. Playfair, appointed British Consul (*pro tem*) for this port, arrived on the 9th inst. per steamer *Fukuo*, and Mr. L. C. Hopkins, who has had charge of British interests for the past twelve months, left for Kluikiang this morning by steamer *Peking*, carrying the good wishes of the whole of the foreign community. It is understood that he will relieve Mr. Allen, British Consul at Kluikiang, who leaves for Europe shortly.

ON Friday the 7th inst., at eleven o'clock, Victor Roque, with his brother Henri, M. J. B. Costa, and an Annamite boy, were liberated from captivity by Lu-ky, the Tongkinese brigand, on payment of the ransom of \$50,000, 100 pieces of silk, and twelve watches. The exchange was effected in the usual manner, among banditti, in the centre of a neutral space 200 paces wide. The ransom filled three chests. The late captives were in better condition than could have been expected. Their hair and beards were long, and their hands still maimed with thumb-screws, but they were not so emaciated as was anticipated, considering that for a month they had been unable to move their arms, and had, had to be fed by their "boy," as it is, if they were infants. They reported that the comprador, Wing-fat-chong (who is suspected of having instigated the capture) had been beheaded for writing a letter to a mandarin at Canton, in which he gave the names of those members of the band belonging to the Kwang-si province, and recommended that their families be arrested. By so doing he hoped to save the ransom of his party, and make something out of the freebooters. Lu-ky is described as only being about twenty-five years old, and very arrogant throughout. The lieutenant of the band, Nen, raised many difficulties before he would bring the captives over, and when at length he did they were overcome with emotion.

THUS does the Shanghai correspondent of the *Kobe Herald* "bust the crust" of an apostle of contagious disease:—One Mr. Dyer, hailing from India, has been here airing his notions on the question of social purity. There is reason to fear that he will visit Japan after this. He complacently hugs himself as the "best hated man in India," taking, we presume, the violence and extent of the ill-feeling he has caused as a measure of his success, and of the effectiveness of his cause. It is difficult to imagine that any large number of people can be found to harbour such a feeling as hatred against a man who is the mere expression of one out of a thousand silly cruises possessing the English race. It may be a subject for regret, that, with so many questions of importance to humanity unsolved, so much energy should run to waste in butting against such a stone wall as the Social Evil. Think what a man with Mr. Dyer's energy might do if he put himself on the track of the festive Bacterium, and when he had it in its den, branded it in the flank with the mark of civilisation and typhoid, so that unsuspecting people would know him next time. Or, suppose he took up the question of the personal hygiene of the native races, and persuaded the Chinese that ring-worm and scabies are unnecessary and offensive appendages to the human skin, how thankful many a despairing mistress of native servants would be, to know that they are clean, and not to suspect unthinkable horrors under the flowing robes of her hoy and amah? It is to be hoped that Japan will escape a visit from this gentleman. I am told that he betrays a familiarity with the details and minutiae of vice which would be a feather in the cap of a man above the town, and disgrace the forecast of a collector. It is impossible but that he must sometimes sow the seeds in young men's minds of thoughts which they should never know.

WHEELOCK & Co.'s Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, 14th March, says:—During the interval that has elapsed since our last circular was issued on 28th ult., nothing of importance has occurred in our freight market beyond an advance in rates to London by the P. & O. Co. and the O. S. S. Co., viz: to 30s. and 27s. per ton respectively; the Tientsin steamers have returned and left again, but business North is reported dull and consequently cargo for the home markets continues scarce. Coasting—The war of rates on the Northern and Yangtze lines still exists and there is little probability of an early cessation of hostilities now that the steamship *Kowshing*, the greyhound of the Indo-China Company's fleet, has been withdrawn from her usual route to enter into competition with the steamers plying on the Ningpo line? In the Newchwang-Swallow trade no settlements have been made, although it is expected that the former port will be open to navigation in about ten days' time; for Newchwang to Amoy further charters have been effected at rates showing a decline on settlements last reported: On the Nagasaki-Shanghai route a drop of 35 cents is to be noted, brought about by the excess of tonnage as compared with the quantity of coal to be shipped. For London, via usual ports of call, and Suez Canal—With the exception of the Mats there are no steamers on the berth. The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Hongkong on 12th inst. is circulated for despatch on 23rd idem and she will be followed by the China S. M. S. Co.'s *Ningchow* about the end of the month. For New York, via Suez, ports of call and Suez Canal—The *Morion* left Amoy and Suez on 12th inst. The *Morion* is sailed hence via Hongkong on the 9th inst. Rate 40s. for tea and general cargo; the berth is now bare of tonnage and there are no prospects of another steamer being put on before the opening of the new season. The *Departure* for London via Suez Canal—The *Shanghai* left Amoy and Suez on 12th inst. The *Shanghai* is sailed hence via Hongkong on the 9th inst. Rate 40s. for tea and general cargo; the berth is now bare of tonnage and there are no prospects of another steamer being put on before the opening of the new season. The *Departure* for London via Suez Canal—The *Shanghai* left Amoy and Suez on 12th inst. The *Shanghai* is sailed hence via Hongkong on the 9th inst. Rate 40s. for tea and general cargo; the berth is now bare of tonnage and there are no prospects of another steamer being put on before the opening of the new season. The *Departure* for London via Suez Canal—The *Shanghai* left Amoy and Suez on 12th inst. The *Shanghai* is sailed hence via Hongkong on the 9th inst. 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It is reported, the *Ni C. Daily News* says, that the *Paohua* is to run on the Hankow-Chang line.

DANIEL DE JESUS, charged with having caused the death of a tailor, was this morning (14th inst.) committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper, among the pirates who infest Tonquin are some half-dozen Japanese, one of whom has risen to the rank of a pirate captain.

HALF of the Chinese coolies at Tanjong Pagar Singapore are said by the *Free Press* to be down with influenza, and there is some difficulty in despatching vessels.

MR. REDING, Russian consul at Shanghai, leaves for home on the 15th inst. During his absence Mr. Carl Beck, consul-general for Sweden and Norway, will look after Russian interests.

THE *Peking Gazette* notifies that Wu Ta-ch'ang, the Director-General of the Yellow River, has been granted one month's leave of absence to enable him to visit his aged mother, who is lying very ill at Soochow.

A NEW magazine called the *Unitarian* has just made its appearance in Tokyo. According to it, it has been established by the American Unitarian Association in cooperation with some of the most earnest and patriotic minds of Japan.

COAL prospects in British North Borneo, we learn from a trustworthy source, are of the most satisfactory character. The concession which was obtained some time ago by a local Syndicate promises to be a great success, the prospecting so far having exceeded the most sanguine anticipations.

THINGS have been decidedly dull about town these last few days—so dull, in fact, that a young financial friend of ours, in despair of any improvement, and with a laudable desire for a new sensation, started out to discharge some of his numerous liabilities. Needless to say, his success was complete.

THE *N. C. Daily News* of the 9th inst. says:—"The *Tungchow* brought down 114 boxes of treasure valued at £10,000 from Tientsin. She made the passage from Taku Bar to Shanghai in 57 hours. The *Kowshing* did the same distance in 188 in 43 hours 30 minutes, and the *Chungking* the same year in 55 hours."

CAPTAIN Craigie of H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, went ashore at Singapore the other week unfortunately forgetting to take his keys with him. During his absence his Chinese steward discovered the keys, opened the safe, and walked off with \$500, \$100 being in \$10 notes and \$500 in \$5 notes. A warrant for the arrest of the thief was issued.

THE M.M. steamer *Djinnah* got her propeller entangled with the buoy moorings while coming to the Plover Koh, the other week. She was not long in clearing herself. Three members of her crew, who were remarkably good divers, succeeded in freeing the propeller of its entanglement in less than an hour the vessel was alongside the pier.

WE are informed by a gentleman from the Peak district that about a quarter to nine on the morning of the 12th inst. a storm of hail suddenly broke over the Tramway station, lasting about three minutes. The stones were phenomenally large, averaging about an inch across, by three-eighths of an inch thick. It was a sight, our informant assured us, that he would not have believed if he had not witnessed it.

OPPOSITION is certainly the life of trade. Our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 8th inst. says:—"It was stated at Hankow that the *Nankin* was to bring down something like 20,000 packages from Hankow, the freight upon them being nil. We hear that the low rates of passage-money now current are so promoting travel, that what is lost by the low tariff is more than made up the numbers carried."

WE are informed that the general managers of the Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd. have received "musters" of fermented tobacco from their estate which experts in Hongkong have very favorably reported on. These samples are to be forwarded by mail to London and Amsterdam, to be further tested and reported upon. The latest reports from the Company's estate are highly favorable and there is every prospect of the enterprise proving a profitable one to all concerned.

ACCORDING to the *Nippon*, another case of attempted assassination has taken place in Japan. It says:—"A telegram dated Tokyo, 10.5 p.m. of the 2nd inst., reports that an attempt was made on the previous night to assassinate Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Torio. The assassins were two in number, but the Viscount was fortunately unwounded, and captured them both. The telegram is short, and we could not find out the real circumstances of the case; whether the attempt was the result of a difference of opinion on political subjects, or whether it arose from private enmity." Viscount Torio is, at present, the head of the *Hokko Chiu-sha-ho*, one of the Conservative associations of the country, but it is one which has only existed for a couple of years, and it does not seem to possess very much influence in the country. Its leader can therefore scarcely count as one of the ruling factors in the body politic.

THE following letter from the captor of the Brothers Roque, is sufficiently curious to hear reproducing. It is written to the bearer of the ransom of \$50,000—M. Biffaud. The brigand says:—"To the ambassador of Baki (Tonquin) vice-general of the third degree. From me, Lao (Lau-ky), chief of the advance-guard and outpost at Mo-i-ni:—Our army has received on the 20th January, your letter sent by some agriculturalists, together with some provisions for the re-purchase of Mr. Roque and his men. We consented, beginning with the first ransom of \$50,000, to pieces of Canton crane, 50 pieces of black silk, and twelve watches (ten of copper and two of silver), all to be ready for exchange on the 4th February. Our army and sentinels are all brothers, full of sympathy and unity. The gentlemen agreed to the terms, but asked for a day more, as the difficult and precipitous route might delay you, as well as us. We putal confidence in your envoys, the chiefs of the neighboring villages guaranteeing our safety. We shall first send our representatives to see that our requirements are satisfied. If your part, and you also may ascertain if our friends are the men you seek. Then the exchange. It is understood that the French soldiers will stay at least one hundred paces in the rear, ten only escorting the ransom, and to receive our guests. On both sides let us resolve to be as faithful and just as the Heaven that invisibly protects us, promising and swearing that we will act without reservation according to our agreement. You must guarantee that all the officers commanding military posts shall leave us unmolested for ten days, and that the inhabitants shall not be molested. The truth (can) not say all."—In a subsequent letter, Lao-ky says that Wing-fai-chang, the commander to M. Roque, was shot whilst attempting to escape with his father. The story is discredited. As stated yesterday (18th inst.), the captives arrived at Haiphong on Saturday last.

THE Yokohama papers state that they learn that the Viceroy Li, in consultation with other Chinese officials regarding the Loochow Islands, and that it is the intention of these officials to send a despatch to the Japanese Government, demanding the return of the Islands; and should the reply be unfavourable, they threaten trouble to Japan in the future.

THE China Merchants' Co.'s paddle-wheeler *Kiang-kwan* arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Shanghai, under orders to inaugurate the long-threatened opposition on the Canton river to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and the China Navigation Co. We understand that no date has yet been fixed for the *Kiang-kwan* to commence running, but that will doubtless be some delay in order that the vessel may pass the requisite Government surveys. It is reported that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., as representing the Indo-China S. N. Co., will take a prominent part in the new opposition.

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* has the following:—"The 'Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East,' for 1890, published at the Hongkong Telegraph Office, being the ninth publication of that work, came to hand by the last P. & O. mail. It is a complete directory of Japan, China, Corea, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Macao, Coochin China, Manila, &c.; it also contains the foreign consular, ordinances, sports, and regulations in force in the East, sports, and regulations, &c. So far as the information referring to Nagasaki is concerned, it is as correct as the constant changes being made will permit, which is more than can be said of its contemporary the 'Chronicle and Directory.' The whole comprises a book of over 800 pages of useful information."

REFERRING to the present depressed state of the tea trade, the *Foochow Echo* says:—"We believe that if the foreign tea merchants will only take the trouble of urgently enquiring why the foreign tea hongs are generally unable to make enough to keep the pot boiling, while their whole crowd of native employees are prospering year by year, we doubt not that the root of the depression will be found. Though a reduction of the present abominably heavy duty and lekin are absolutely necessary, it will be still of no good if both these duties are not entirely placed in the hands of foreign Customs. Our opinion is that unless the tea growers are free from the enormous squeezes in the country, and the enquiry into the prosperous state of native employees in foreign tea hongs be made, nothing will save the trade from total collapse."

TIGERS are reported as numerous in Jebeu. At Jeram Jonggi a gentleman came across the fresh tracks of one which he carefully measured by means of a foot rule, the dimensions being eleven inches by nine! This sound like romancing, but the fact can be proved. The natives seem to have a yarn in connection with this animal, which they believe to be the same that several years ago carried off a young child and restored her to her mother unharmed some 14 days afterwards. The child is known as the "Kramat" or prephetess, and was a few months back married to the Dato Pengulu. She is popularly supposed to possess certain supernatural powers. The tiger, which was of enormous size, is called the "Kramat Harimau," and the natives make out that it is harmless.

AMONG all the generous subscribers to Jubilee statues of useless females, illuminations for unobservant "Jukes," etc., surely some may be found who will send up a dollar for a much more deserving object. At the Central Police Station is a destitute, white-haired old cripple belonging to somewhere around Lincolnshire, named William Mann. He hasn't a cent, is 78 years of age, has been cut in the East fifty-seven years, and is being sent home. The poor old fellow is still smart and active, considering his age, and has a volume of stories that he could tell. He came out here in 1833, as master of a schooner. Among his many adventures he was forced, by fifteen Spanish prisoners, who had escaped, to take them from Guam, in the Marianas, to the Pelew Group. About fourteen years ago he was one of a crew wrecked on an island in the Carolines. The natives stole part of the bit of cargo saved, and because the captain slapped the chief in the face for permitting it, most of his comrades were slaughtered before his eyes. He got a terrible slash across the cheek, a spear-wound in the head, and several fingers cut off—hence his helpless condition. A hundred dollars would be a small fortune to him, and he has that quite that amount will be forthcoming. The inspector in charge will account for all donations.

It would doubtless interest the Irish leader, the *Yagan Mail* says, to know that the story of his arraignment by Captain O'Shea has been quoted by Japanese writers as a warning to their own countrymen. "We have no accurate information," writes a leading vernacular journal, "as to the details of the Parnell-O'Shea suit, but it seems to be of a nature not lending itself to discussion in polite society. Mr. Parnell has championed the cause of Irish autonomy, and secured the election of Mr. Gladstone, but his policy in this matter is bitterly opposed by the great bulk of his countrymen. Thus he has had to contend with all sorts of difficulties. Last year his fair fame barely escaped smirching in the investigations of the Royal Commission, and now he is again in difficulties as regards the law. It is the fate of great men to encounter troubles, but troubles such as this that threatens the Irish leader are peculiarly regrettable. A few years ago we had the case of Sir Charles Dilke, and now we have that of Mr. Parnell. Without going into the merits of these cases, we are constrained to admit that the recurrence of such scandals is very unfortunate for England's reputation." On the other hand, it is a natural consequence that as political rivalry between parties becomes keener, the characters and private lives of their members should be exposed to closer scrutiny. Statesmen have to be prepared for this. They must expect not only that political actions will be exposed to criticism, but also that their private conduct will be pried into. The statesman must therefore walk perfectly straight and uprightly in every relation of life. Political dissensions have now been imported into our Japanese society, by which opponents are to be distinguished by epithets such as "the great man," "the great subject," "the great official," "the great statesman," and so forth. Officials, on their side, conscious that there are no grounds for these extravagant denunciations, feel little concern about them. But, as a matter of fact, the private lives of Japanese officials are extremely loose; they even seem to think that laxity of morals is a trait of the political hero. In that domain they do not yet find themselves assailed. But their immunity will not be perpetual. As society advances to a higher plane of moral sensitiveness, and agitators will not confine themselves to the discussion of political questions. Every incident of a prominent opponent's life will be held up to applause or execration. Japanese politicians will therefore have to order their private conduct with greater circumspection, unless they are willing to encounter such experiences as have befallen Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Parnell.

In connection with the new Masonic Order of the Secret Monitor, the *Singapore Free Press* learns that the Straits Settlements has been erected into a district, with R. W. Br. F. H. Gottlieb as D. G. S. R. The Conclave at Penang has been allowed to take its motto "Primus in India."

THE Artillery Volunteers are being invited by the military authorities to co-operate in a big-gun display in honor of the Duke of Connaught. But they are "freeing" on the idea. We understand that the Fleet will go through a series of evolutions when the visitors arrive. The *Fame* will be on hand to tow any "cripple" into harbour after the display.

A JAPAN contemporary says:—"The editor of the *Nishi Nippon*, a newspaper of Fuku Prefecture, which has been suspended by the authorities for having printed matter calculated to disturb the public peace, has been arrested by the Gifu Correctional Court on a charge of having printed matter disrespectful of the Emperor Jimmu." "Jimmy" only died about 2,500 years ago!

A TELEGRAM was received in Shanghai from Tientsin on the 7th inst., stating that Mr. C. M. Encarnacion, aged 20 years, an employee of the French Bank at the latter port, had committed suicide by shooting himself. It appears that there was something wrong in the Bank's accounts for which the deceased was responsible, and he killed himself to avoid a criminal prosecution.

A STORY comes of the recovery of a picture painted over one thousand years ago (in A.D. 850) by Kanaoka, the father of Japanese pictorial art. It represents a figure about two feet high, every detail being finished with the elaborate care lavished by the old Japanese masters on their choicest works. It has been said by experts that the genuine works of Kanaoka now extant may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and that the whereabouts of each is well known.

THE expensive yearly festivity at the Canton Joss-house or Club, has since last week begun with the usual luxury, says the *Foochow Echo*. This festivity is said to be provided by foreign hongs comprising tea, boys, gold-women, house boys, and Canton tea hongs. The subscriptions are collected from each of the above stated corporations in turns, the whole business costing them something over \$15,000, and it is based upon the expectation of a prosperous year, but who is to pay for all this now? We believe the tea growers, through the generous help of foreign buyers.

Mr. Justice Wise delivered judgment on rather an unusual point, in the Summary Court this morning (March 14th). On Wednesday he heard a case in which Tang Kit, contractor, sued J. A. F. de Sonnaville, for \$300. Mr. Williams appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. W. M. Deane, Mr. S. Brown, and Mr. Charles Mooney, one a piece of offhand at the Peak, and each a tract with the plaintiff to build a house on his portion. This was done, but before Mooney had finished paying for his part he failed. Tang Kit therefore sought to recover from de Sonnaville, alleging that the two contracts had been all along treated as one. In giving judgment his lordship found for the defendant, with costs.

#### MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 12th inst. There were present: His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming), the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. Deane), Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. A. List, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. A. List, Acting Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. P. Chater, J. J. Kewick, A. P. MacEwen, Ho Kai, (unofficial members) and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

#### NOT "QUITE SUFFICIENT."

His Excellency—With reference to the minutes of the last meeting, now confirmed, I think it only right to state that I have received information from some members of the Reception Committee appointed to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught that the amount the Council was asked to vote—\$12,000—will not be quite sufficient to cover the expenses. I am in hopes that these will not exceed the vote by much—possible \$2,000 or \$3,000—I am not in a position to mention the exact amount. If I knew it I should be disposed to at once move a vote for the additional amount, because I have already enunciated that I do not think public money should be expended until it is voted. Although I regret, for some reasons, that the amount will not be limited to the sum voted, at the same time I can assure you that for the sake of a few hundred dollars this Council—indeed I may say this Colony—would not wish that any want of loyalty should be shown to one of her Majesty's sons. I know it is the desire of the Colony to give a fitting reception to their Royal Highnesses, and I am sure, should it be necessary to ask for an additional vote, it will be granted. I do not think it would have been altogether straightforward in me to have sanctioned any further expenditure without mentioning this.

#### RAISING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S PAY.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer laid on the table a recommendation by his Excellency that the sum of \$3,000 be added to the salary of the Attorney-General.

His Excellency—Before referring to this to the Finance Committee I may mention shortly the circumstances under which this additional vote is asked. During the course of last year certain correspondence took place between the Governor and the Secretary of State, in connection with the salary of the next Attorney-General, when a vacancy should occur. On the 25th October the Secretary of State wrote a despatch in which he proposed that the salary of any future Attorney-General should be the same as that given to that officer in the Straits Settlements—\$7,500—in lieu of \$4,400, which has hitherto been a salary. It is proposed that this increase be ordered, that the Attorney-General should no longer have a right to private practice, or fees for registration, etc., which should be paid into the Treasury, the average amount during last years being about \$645. It is, I think, a very doubtful question whether an Attorney-General should or should not be allowed private practice—there is a good deal to be said on both sides. With private practice he would have more opportunity of picking up local laws than otherwise, and would be brought more in contact with the community, which, in my opinion, is a good thing for any public officer. On the other hand private practice, if it is largely, undoubtedly takes up a considerable portion of his time, and it may be that certain conclusions which it is necessary to arrive at are somewhat delayed when he has to give his time up to private practice. These points have been carefully considered by the Government before deciding as they did. The Secretary of State was of opinion that he could not get a really efficient officer unless he paid at least as much as is paid in the Straits Settlements. Perhaps it is a pity that the

Council has not been asked to vote this before, as the Attorney-General is about to arrive in a few days—possibly the end of this week, but as soon as it was brought to my knowledge that the Council had not voted the increased salary I thought it should be at once considered, more particularly as the new Attorney-General has been given to understand that he will receive the higher salary. The matter was then referred to the Finance Committee.

THE Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table recommendations for the vote of \$735, for the employment of a nuisance inspector at Kowloon during the ensuing five months, and of \$90 for a Chinese teacher for the new head-mistress of the Girls' School.—Referred.

THE INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

His Excellency laid on the table a despatch (which will be published to-morrow) from the Secretary of State, with reference to the proposed increase of the military contribution of the Colony. He said—I may say at once that it will be incumbent on me, without any unnecessary delay, to propose a vote by which the military contribution of this Colony will be increased from £20,000 to £40,000 a year. But it is only fair to the members of this Council, and, indeed, towards the community generally, that time should be given to examine the arguments contained in the despatch, and I shall therefore refrain from proposing the vote until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded to every member of considering—as I am sure they will consider—with every care and impartiality, the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Government to propose the increase. I may state that several copies of the despatch have been sent by the Secretary of State to that every member will have an opportunity of obtaining one.

THE BOKHARA ROCK REPORT.

The vote to Col. Beaumont was reported by the Finance Committee as being still under consideration.

WHIT-WASHING.

The bill for the naturalisation of a Bonham Strand merchant named Lam Leung Sing passed its readings after numerous amendments of spelling.

#### THE NEW MEMBER INQUIRES.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the second reading of a bill to amend section 28 of the Public Health Ordinance. Its effect was to make burial in any of the cemeteries legal, it being apparently an offence previously punishable with a fine of \$100. When the Bill was passing its third reading

Dr. Ho Kai inquired if the amendment would remove the cemeteries from the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board? It would be a great pity if it did.

The Acting Colonial Secretary assured him that it would not, owing to the fact that at present the Sanitary Board had no jurisdiction over cemeteries.

Mr. MacEwen had his doubts, and at his suggestion the third reading was deferred.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday next.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding. The Chairman stated that the vote to Col. Beaumont was still unsettled, his report not having yet been circulated.

The vote increasing the salary of the Attorney-General was passed without comment.

The \$735 for a nuisance inspector at Kowloon, and of \$90 for a Chinese teacher for the head-mistress of the Girls' School, were also passed.

#### THE INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The following despatch was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 12th inst.:

Downing Street,  
20th January, 1890.

Sir,—Referring to previous correspondence respecting the fortifications recently erected at Hongkong and their armament, I have now the honour to address you on the subject of the additional garrison required by those fortifications and on the incidence of its cost; matters to which Her Majesty's Government have given most anxious and careful consideration.

2.—You are aware that in 1884 it was arranged that the Colony should construct the works, and that the Imperial Government should provide the armament of the proposed defences. The cost was then estimated as follows:—

Works ..... £55,255  
Armament ..... 37,000  
The incidence being 60 per cent. to Colonial, and 40 per cent. to Imperial, revenue.

3.—This estimate was subsequently increased to—

Works ..... £116,000  
Armament ..... 153,910  
without including the submarine mining defences, which are estimated to cost—

Works ..... £9,017  
Submarine mining vessels and stores ..... 46,500  
so that the total cost of the defences and the division of that cost will be as follows:—

COLONIAL.  
Construction of Works—Fortifications £116,000  
IMPERIAL.  
Armaments ..... £153,910  
Submarine mining buildings, &c. ..... 9,017  
Submarine mining vessels and stores ..... 46,500  
Total ..... 325,427

The incidence being 36 per cent. to Colonial and 64 per cent. to Imperial Revenues as against 60 per cent. to Colonial and 40 per cent. to Imperial revenues contemplated in 1884. It will be observed that in accordance with the original division of charge the Colony ought to repay the £9,017 spent on submarine mining buildings.

4.—Since 1865 Hongkong has paid a military contribution of 20,000 a year in aid of the cost of its garrison; and if you refer to paragraph 14 of the Colonial Office letter of the 25th of April, 1865, to Sir Hercules Robinson, you will see that in England, you will see that it was then intended that the amount of £20,000 was to be "subject to any revision which the altered circumstances of the colony may require." It will also be seen from paragraph 15 of the same letter and paragraph 22 of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, No. 115, of the 5th of September, 1863, that Her Majesty's Government, in fixing the amount at £20,000, were desirous "not to press too heavily at first on the Colonial revenues, and thus possibly to retard works of public utility."

5.—The garrison in 1864 was estimated at 1,000 of all ranks, and its annual cost at £20,000. In 1888 the garrison numbered 1,445 of all ranks (exclusive of volunteers), and its cost has risen to about £20,000 a year, while the Colonial contribution has remained at 20,000.

6.—The future garrison, including local regulars, but excluding militia and volunteers, will be approximately as follows:—

Imperial troops, 550 of all ranks.  
Local regulars, 475 of all ranks.

The details are given in the Table A annexed to this despatch.

7.—The cost of this garrison will be about 280,000 a year and will consequently be nearly three times as great as was the expense of the garrison in 1864 when the Colonial contribution was fixed. Her Majesty's Government, however, do not propose that the contribution should now be increased in the same proportion, and will only call upon the Colony to provide 40,000 a year for each of the three years 1890-1, 2, and 3, the contribution to be paid after 1892 being subject to re-consideration during these three years.

8.—You will remember that Lord Derby's despatch, No. 213, of the 17th September 1884, enclosed with other correspondence a letter from the War Office of the 9th September, which stated that "Lord Salisbury considered that it would also be intimated to the Governor that the present arrangement as to incidence of charge only applies to the works now to be constructed and armed, and that the military contribution paid by the Colony will have to be reconsidered with reference to the increased garrison which may become necessary in consequence of these works, and to the general defence of the Colony." And in now informing you of the arrangement which Her Majesty's Government demand from the Colony as its contribution to the increased garrison, I desire to draw your attention to the following considerations, which have been duly weighed before that amount was determined.

9.—Hongkong is the centre of great commercial activity, and the mercantile prosperity of the port continually increases in a very remarkable degree, as is evidenced by the following figures extracted from the Blue Books:—

Ships.	Tonnage.
1863.....	Entered 1,822 894,924 Cleared 1,835 911,957
1868.....	Entered 27,500 2,507,815 Cleared 27,000 2,473,887
1878.....	Entered 28,779 4,352,669 Cleared 28,377 4,340,449
1888.....	Entered 27,779 6,400,410 Cleared 27,309 6,309,974

10.—During the same period, the increase of the public revenue has, similarly, been very marked. The figures have been:—

1861..... £570,375  
1866..... 1,134,106 including fees on gambling houses, since abolished.

1878..... 947,637  
1888..... 1,557,300

In other words the public revenue has nearly tripled itself in 27 years, while the shipping visiting the port has multiplied seven-fold.

The population, which was shown by the census of 1881 to be 160,402, is now estimated at not less than 215,000.

11.—It is evident that the prosperity, I may almost say the existence, of the colony, and the welfare of this large population, depend upon the continuance and security of its trade with other places. If the trade is secure, the prosperity may be expected to continue and increase, and the first instincts of self-interest would lead the community to make every effort to protect and defend their trade.

12.—The present defences of Hongkong, with their powerful armament, will suffice, in the opinion of Her Majesty's professional advisers, to afford the necessary protection against any attack likely to be made upon it, but I need scarcely remind you that another and more powerful safeguard is provided by the ships of Her Majesty's navy, whose duty would be to prevent any hostile force from approaching the place, and in whose absence alone would any attack upon it become possible. The combination of the two forms of defence will, it may be hoped, effectually secure the safety of the trade of the Colony, and of the population which lives and thrives upon it.

13.—I frankly recognise that the merchants of the Colony have always been ready to acknowledge the value of the navy to them. At the same time the changed conditions of warfare, and the sudden and rapid nature of the opening operations, have made it necessary for Hongkong, like other important Colonial ports, to be always ready to repel an attack in case of the absence of the fleet, and to have its garrison permanently at full strength, and not dependent upon the doubtful possibility of receiving reinforcements on the outbreak of war.

14.—It will be urged, as has been urged before, that the defence of Colonial ports is a matter of Imperial concern, and that the maintenance of their garrisons should be mainly borne by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty's Government have, however, never admitted, and cannot now admit, this plea. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and if the capture of Hongkong would be a serious blow to the Empire, the Empire would mean ruin to many inhabitants of the Colony, and serious loss and hardship to all Hongkong, in common with every other British possession, is directly benefited by its connection with the rest of the Empire, and while enjoying the benefits, cannot escape from the responsibilities, entailed by that connection. The larger dependencies, such as the Australian Colonies, accept their responsibilities without demur, and not only provide the whole of their land defence, but contribute to the cost of the navy in order to strengthen the squadron, and obtain more complete protection for their shipping and floating trade.

15.—The estimated cost of the navy to the Imperial Exchequer is, as you will see from the Statesman's Year Book (page 447), over 13,000,000 for 1889-90, and as the population of the United Kingdom (page 263) is more than 37,000,000, these figures show that the "mother country contributes 7s. per head of its population to the naval defence of the Empire, and it might reasonably expect its dependencies to make provision for their own defence to an equal amount. Questions of jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit, of the flag, and of discipline, stand in the way of Colonial war ships; so that the navy will always be that of the mother country; and in dealing with the great question of the defence of the Empire it is difficult to lay down any other broad principle for dividing the cost of Colonial defence, except that of the mother country, undertaking the naval defence of the Colonies by means of her navy, and of the Colonies, so far as their means allow, respectively providing for their own land defence. But even this principle admits of extension, as, for instance, when a Colony agrees to contribute, as most of the Australian Colonies now do, to the cost of additional ships to be employed in local waters for the protection of the floating trade within those waters.

16.—In some cases, as I need scarcely inform you, the poverty of the Colony renders it impossible of the general principle laid down in the preceding paragraph practically unattainable. In others, the contribution, though substantial, falls short of the full cost, owing to the inability of the colony to provide more; and in both cases the difference is borne by the heavily taxed mother country. The Army Estimates (page 45 of the Year Book) are considerably over £16,000,000, or more than 8s. 6d. per head of the population. And this, added to the naval charges, makes a payment by the mother country of 15s. 6d. per head per annum for the defence of the Empire in 1888-9. But I am informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the corresponding payment for the current year may be estimated at 16s. 5d. per head. These are the net amounts, after allowing for contributions received from India and the Colonies, but are

exclusive of a very large expenditure chargeable to special defence loans.

17.—If these payments are contrasted with the contribution asked from the Colony under your Government, you will see that £40,000 a year is not only a very much smaller charge per head of the population, but, as I shall proceed to show, its payment is well within the ability of the flourishing Colony of Hongkong. There are other objects on which the money might usefully be spent, but self-protection is the first duty of a community, to which other matters should be postponed, and it is hardly necessary to point out that, unless that is secured, very much of the other outlay may prove to have been undertaken in vain.

18.—The revenue for 1888 amounted to \$1,557,300, and 40,000 (the contribution proposed for the next three years) taken only at 1s. a dollar amounts to about 17 per cent. of the revenue; and to about \$172 (say 3s. 6d.) per head of the population of the Colony, the whole of which is vitally interested in the security of the port. It cannot be said that such a payment is excessive, either as a charge upon the people who, through Hongkong, seek the protection, to life and property afforded by the British flag, or in proportion to the total public revenue of the Colony, or by comparison with the expenditure on similar purposes in the United Kingdom.

19.—I will only further point out in reference to the annual payment, what doubtless you will not have failed to notice, that the 40,000 which the Colony will pay in each of the next three years is only one seventh of the cost of the garrison, while the remaining six sevenths, 240,000, will still be borne by the mother country.

#### NEW BARRACKS.

20.—A separate correspondence is proceeding with respect to the details of the additional barracks which will be required for the increased garrison, and I do not propose to touch upon these details, but I will state the reasons which influenced Her Majesty's Government in determining that a portion of the cost of their construction should be borne by the Colony.

21.—Four different heads of expenditure were required in 1884-5 for putting the Colony into a proper state of defence, viz.:—Forts, 2 Arms, 3 Submarine defences, 4 Barracks for additional troops. It was determined in this special agreement of that year, that the Colony should provide the works, and the Imperial Government the armaments, the estimated expenditure being:—

Works ..... £55,255  
Armaments ..... 37,000

22.—This estimate, as I have stated above, has, however, grown into an expenditure of 325,427, of which 200,427, or nearly two thirds, will have been borne by the Imperial Exchequer, and if Her Majesty's Government now call upon the Colony to make a fair contribution toward the new barracks, it cannot complain of unfair treatment, especially as the additional barracks are in fact a necessary part of the defences.

23.—It must be added that, if, in the course of the three years, necessary for any defence works should arise, their cost would form the subject of a separate agreement, and that it is not to be understood that the whole charge of them would be borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

24.—The "Confident" hope that the present arrangement, which they consider equitable and reasonable, will be readily accepted by the Colony. Her Majesty's Government request that you will lose no time in having this despatch before the Legislative Council, and in presenting forward the necessary votes by all the means in your power.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.  
Governor Sir George W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GARRISON OF HONGKONG.

	1888	1889	1890
Royal Artillery, 2 batteries	10	12	226
Royal Artillery, staff, &c.	9	7	115
Royal Engineers, officers and staff	11	10	21
Royal Engineers, fortress company	—	6	87
Royal Engineers, eastern battalion	—	8	574
Infantry, 2 battalions	56	98	1,832
General staff	6	4	—
Medical School	—	2	—
Gymnastic Institute	—	1	—
Army schoolmaster	—	1	—
Medical Staff and Corps	9	4	19
Pay Department	4	3	—
Commissariat and Transport Staff and Corps	4	1	—
Ordnance Store Department	—	—	—
Signal and Corps	5	2	—
<b>Total Europeans</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>3,252</b>
Natives	21	22	41
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
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Malay	—	—	—
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British	—	—	—
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Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
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Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
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Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
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Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
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Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
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Malay	—	—	—
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Malay	—	—	—
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Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
British	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—



the shells took to reach the advancing rebels, and as evidently a slight difference in the aim would put an end to me, whatever might be the result for the rebels, I speedily descended from my look-out and sat down to the rifle which had been kept waiting for me. While we were at table the shells continued to scream overhead, and I expected every instant that the roof of the house would be demolished and the bricks come tumbling in upon us. This was the last I saw of the rebels, as the shelling from that gunboat and another anchored above the city seemed to satisfy them that they were not welcome in this neighbourhood, and they withdrew and returned again to Sanchow, where they remained in a state of comparative quiescence until the following year.—"W. S. Wetmore," in the *N. C. D. News*.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of the above Association was held on the 15th inst., at the P. and O. offices. Mr. G. E. Noble presided, and Col. Chater, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Carlisle, Com. Ramsey, Messrs. E. L. Woodin, H. E. Wodehouse, J. Grant, A. Chapman, F. W. Cross, E. Robinson, F. S. Collins, C. V. Ladds, A. Shelton Hooper (secretary) etc., were present.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the accounts.

Mr. Woodin seconded. Before being passed Mr. Cross complained that the introduction of the Kwoon Kwan Yen Cup competitions had lessened the popularity of the other shooting parties, such as the Spoon competitions and the monthly Challenge Cup handicap.

Mr. Hooper replied that the Cups were valued at \$550, and although presented subject to special conditions the Committee felt bound to accept them. He further pointed out that the object was to encourage match-shooting, but that Mr. Hooper and other military breech-loaders were allowed points.—The matter then dropped, and the report and accounts passed.

The Chairman, in moving the election of Mr. C. V. Ladds as Secretary, *vice* Mr. Shelton Hooper resigned, expressed the thanks of the Association to the latter gentleman for his services during the past two years. The following Committee was then appointed for the ensuing year:—Col. Chater, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Carlisle, Com. Ramsey, Messrs. G. E. Noble, E. L. Woodin, H. E. Wodehouse, E. Robinson, A. Shelton Hooper, W. D. Braidwood, and C. Ford.

Mr. Cross then moved that a special meeting be called to order the Easter prize-meeting, to consider the advisability of rescinding the resolution adopted at a special meeting last year, by which police under the rank of inspector, and soldiers under the rank of sergeant, were excluded from Association.

Mr. Hooper opposed the motion, on the ground that there was not sufficient ground for altering the opinion arrived at within the year.

The proposition was carried by nine votes to seven.

Mr. Cross proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee.

Mr. Robinson, in seconding, added the name of the late Secretary to the list.

Mr. Hooper, in reply, said that Mr. Woodin had rendered great assistance.

The proceedings then terminated.

The following is the fourth annual report:—

The Committee have much pleasure in presenting their 4th annual report, to be able to congratulate the members on the satisfactory state of the Association. The sum of \$324.41 was brought forward from the last account with an outstanding liability of \$134.50 and uncollected accounts amounting to \$56. This year \$203.55 is brought forward with an outstanding liability of \$294.40 and uncollected accounts amounting to \$54.77, which is really converting a debit balance of \$54.06 into a credit balance of \$56.15.

The Committee desire to thank the many donors for their munificent prizes and donations to the Prize Fund, and to one Chinese gentleman in particular who presented the Association with the two handsome silver cups called the Kwoon Kwan Yen Cups.

There was only one Prize Meeting held, instead of two as in the previous year, as the Committee were doubtful of an Autumn Meeting being a success.

There has been a competition held every week either for a "Spoon" or Challenge Cup, but the Committee regret that more members do not avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered for the improvement of their shooting.

The range, targets and plant are in good condition, and the plant has been increased, but the Committee think it advisable to write off \$100 from the Plant Account for depreciation.

A match between Singapore, Shanghai and our Association (to assist) took place in November, when Shanghai was placed 1st and our Association last, which result, the Committee trust, will be reversed at the next competition.

The Committee desire to thank the E. E. & A. Telegraph Co. and many others for their kind services given to the Association.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

Receipts.

To Balance brought forward from 31st Dec. 1888.....\$ 324.41

Annual Subscriptions.....707.00

Donations to Prize Fund.....254.00

Entries:

7th Prize Meeting, including Pools.....1,008.64

1st Monthly Challenge Cup.....11.00

2nd Monthly Challenge Cup.....47.50

Falki Cup.....17.10

Kwoon Kwan Yen Cups.....25.80

Spoon Competition.....34.10

Amunition and Rifles sold.....516.84

Interest on Current Account.....4.19

\$2,983.61

## Expenditure.

By Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1889.....\$ 425.25

By Outstanding Account from 1888.....192.00

Markers Wages.....31.35

Stores for Range.....26.87

Stationery, Postages and Office Expenses.....35.80

Monthly Challenge Cup Money.....30.00

Prizes.....395.25

John Andrew, Balance of account as per last Balance Sheet.....12.40

7th Prize Meeting, Markers, Printing, Clerks, &c.....315.80

7th Prize Meeting, Money Prizes and Pools.....969.34

Mat Shed.....16.00

Share of Cup to Shanghai Team.....50.00

Prizes.....201.00

Advertising.....54.50

Balance in hand.....203.55

\$2,983.61

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

To Subscriptions unpaid.....\$ 247.00

Challenge Cup.....550.00

Shells, Targets and Plant.....700.00

To Balance in hand	203.55
By Sundry accounts outstanding	\$ 294.40
Depreciation of Shells, Targets and Plant	100.00
Balance in favour of Association 31st Dec. 1889	1,306.15
	\$1,700.55

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

E. & O. E.  
Hongkong, 31st Dec. 1889.

Audited and found correct  
CHAS. F. LADDS,  
EDGAR B. SHEPHERD.

## THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The subjoined correspondences on the proposed new Article to the Chefoo Convention, has been forwarded to us for publication by the local Chamber of Commerce:—

The London Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated.

London, 17th January, 1890.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—At the last meeting of the East India and China Trade Section of this Chamber I was directed to send you a copy of a letter which this Chamber has recently addressed to the Foreign Office in response to an invitation from Lord Salisbury to state its views in regard to the proposed additional article to the Chefoo Convention.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Sd.) KENNIE B. MURRAY,  
Secretary.

6th January, 1890.

The Most Noble The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

My Lord,—Your Lordship's letter of the 17th December last, relative to a suggested Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention of 1876, regulating the conditions of trade between this Country and China, has received the careful attention of the Chamber, and its East India and China Trade Section.

In thanking your Lordship for the opportunity afforded this Chamber of expressing its views in regard to the proposals of the Chinese Government, and also for the copy of the Agreement forwarded for its information, I am to point out that, subject to certain modifications, the course proposed meets with the general approval of London merchants concerned in trade with China.

In the first place the Section is of opinion that the proposal that the port of Chung-king be opened at once is of immediate importance to the interests and will very greatly stimulate trade with Western China. It is therefore hoped that Her Majesty's Government will accept this proposal, as it confers real and tangible advantages beyond any that navigation of the Upper Yangtze is likely to afford for many years, owing to the natural obstacles presented by the river itself. The Section therefore regards as reasonable and acceptable the proposal that British steamers shall have access to Chung-king as soon as Chinese steamers are permitted to go there, and that during the interval the carrying of goods shall be done by junk, but under such a system of facilities and privileges as will as far as possible assimilate it to that now enjoyed by steamers at the Treaty Ports on the Lower Yangtze. While approving of this arrangement, however, the Section desires to lay stress upon the importance of securing the rights of British traders (a) to charter junks and to generally navigate native vessels under the British flag, and under the command of British subjects; (b) to re-pack piece goods at Hankow or Ichang by halving or quartering the rates for convenience of the upriver voyage (in view of the special storage required) without payment of any extra import duties. In connection with the latter stipulation, I am to point out that under the present Customs Rules, foreign goods imported into China can be re-exported coastwise or upriver duty free, only if in their original packages with original marks and numbers; and that these rules would have to be modified in the event of Chung-king being opened in such a sense as to allow of re-packing at Hankow of goods destined for the new port.

The East India and China Trade Section of the Chamber, while appreciating the benefits that must accrue to British trade on the immediate opening of the port of Chung-king, are nevertheless of opinion that the right to navigate the Upper Yangtze, a right which was only conceded by the Chinese Government after great diplomatic pressure—should not be definitely abandoned. They would therefore suggest that it should be waived for a period of say, ten years, at the expiration of which it should revert to British traders, who might then be able to take advantage of any possible change in the internal policy of China whereby a survey of the Upper Yangtze river, followed by the adoption of measures to remove the present obstacles to navigation, might be a preliminary step towards the means of communication by land and water between the inland centres of population and the sea coast, thus affording increased facilities for the distribution of British goods to the large markets of the interior. The willingness of the Chinese Government to grant the concessions involved in the proposed additional Article to the Chefoo Convention should certainly be encouraged, but while securing present advantages, the possibilities of the future should be carefully weighed, and provided for in any re-arrangement of Treaty provisions involving rights already acquired.

It is to express the hope that the considerations herein advanced will receive the favourable attention of Her Majesty's Government in the conduct of the negotiations now proceeding with the Chinese Government.

I am,  
My Lord, &c.,  
(Sd.) KENNIE B. MURRAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 11th March, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of 17th January and I am directed by my Committee to tender you their best thanks for copy of letter addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having reference to the proposed additional Article to the Chefoo Convention.

My Committee, while in no way wishing to depreciate the advantages likely to accrue to British trade by securing another outlet for her manufactures, scarcely think the opening of Chung-king will realise the expectations of those who seem to anticipate a large immediate increase to the volume of trade.

My Committee entirely agree with you in thinking that the right of navigating the Upper Yangtze must not be abandoned. It is to be regretted that Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking was, apparently, not instructed to oppose the vacillating and temporising policy adopted by the Chinese Government in reference

to this question. Persistent obstructiveness at every stage of the proceedings has secured them a diplomatic victory which will scarcely tend to smooth the way for further negotiations at a future date.

Trusting that your suggestions will have received a favourable reception at the hands of the Secretary of State.

I remain, &c.,  
(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,  
Secretary.

Kennie B. Murray, Esq., Secretary, The London Chamber of Commerce, London.

## THE PROPOSED HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following letters speak for themselves. The Government appears anxious to effect a much-needed reform in one of the most important elements of local business and to remove what has long been recognised as an untidy nuisance and "courteously asks for the views of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. And as customary when that hybrid collection of respectable antiquities attempts to deal with anything of actual importance to Hongkong and its best interests, the Committee, in its own feeble way, tries to throw cold water on the Government's sensible proposal. We shall deal with this matter at length later on.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency has under consideration a measure for the licensing of brokers—not for the purpose of raising the revenue, but simply as a security for the conduct of those who act in that capacity.

His Excellency would prefer that the desired object were gained by an organisation among the brokers themselves similar to that of the English Stock Exchange, but as the movement in that direction which began some time ago, appears to have ceased, and as it is moreover probable that in this colony any such organisation would in any case, have to be aided by a special law, he is disposed to think that resort should be had to legislation.

Though the subject is not one specially affecting the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor does not doubt that it is one which interests them, and trusts therefore that you will have the goodness to bring the matter to the notice of the Chamber over which you preside, with a view to furnishing the Government with suggestions which the business relations of the Chamber with brokers of good standing will render of great practical value, (1) as regards the general question of license, and (2) if a license be desirable, as to the conditions on which it should be obtainable, such as the amount of the fee to be imposed, the security to be given &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) F. FLEMING,  
Colonial Secretary.

Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of 27th January having reference to a proposal from His Excellency the Governor for licensing Brokers (presumably Share Brokers), and requesting an expression of opinion from the Chamber as to the advisability of such a measure.

As His Excellency justly remarks, the subject is not one that specially affects the Chamber; still the Committee are pleased to be allowed the opportunity of referring to a matter which is of somewhat general interest. They think a fee such as has been suggested might be imposed with advantage on perhaps somewhat similar terms to those granted to Passenger Brokers and Auctioneers. The immediate result of levying a tax would probably be to considerably thin the already over-crowded ranks of the profession, and would be a step in the direction of organisation. The Committee would strongly deprecate any movement towards the Government towards an endeavouring to interfere with, or control, the conduct of private business such as share-broking, even if legislative enactment could be made sufficiently elastic, of which they are very doubtful, to accommodate itself to the very varied requirements of such transactions.

Though so far the attempts at organisation have, apparently, been unsuccessful, the Committee think the necessity of becoming somewhat of a corporate body will force itself upon the more prominent share-brokers, and that some arrangement will ultimately be arrived at by which business in Hongkong will be conducted under rules similar to the self-imposed regulations of the London Stock Exchange.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,  
Secretary.

Honourable W. M. Deane, M.A., Acting Colonial Secretary.

## MERCANTILE MARINE PAY.

PROBABLE ALL-ROUND INCREASE.

Following the lead of their brethren in the North, the engineers in many of the steamers running out of Hongkong are agitating for more pay. And from all appearances they will get it. It may be remembered that in 1884 the steamship companies combined to reduce salaries all round, at the instance of Mr. John Swire, on the plea of hard times. That plea ceased to have any force long ago, but the engineers, for lack of organisation, made no attempt to re-establish the old scale. The first move came from the British India S. N. Company, who some time ago on their own initiative increased the rates of pay all round, besides granting various favours in the shape of leave on quay pay, etc. Influenced by that, the organisation of engineers at Shanghai, who had made an unsuccessful appeal a year ago, renewed their demands last month, when the opportunity caused by the dissolution of the union existing between the three leading companies came. Their claims were resisted for a day, and then acceded to. Now the current rates are—chief engineers' \$15 (after two years' service) and after five years' service \$20; second engineers \$10; and third \$8; being an increase of \$3; \$2; and \$1 respectively. Hongkong steamers' chiefs get \$150—few get more, although some do receive \$170; second \$100; and third \$75. The agitators are asking for the same rates as the Shanghai engineers. There are not more than 75 men or so in the movement, as compared with some 220 at Shanghai, but they have the advantage of the precedent established by the latter. What Mr. Butterfield and Swire or Jardine, Matheson and Co. granted at Shanghai, the Hongkong firms can hardly refuse to give here. The Hongkong affected are about seven in number—the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.; Douglas Laprak, and Co.; Butterfield and Swire's Australian boats, the Indo-China Calcutta Agents, for which Jardine, Matheson and Co. are agents, the Scottish Oriental, Pacific Mail, China agents, and the detached vessels such as the *Argosy*, *Sanchow*, etc. But the agitators are at one disadvantage, in having no organisation. Years ago they had an Association, such as exists at Shanghai, the Straits, and elsewhere, but they did not support it, and it came to an untimely end before the reduction of wages in 1884. An attempt is now being made to

resuscitate the Union—not so much for protective as for social purposes, and it is hoped that the experiment will meet with success.

But whilst the canny Scots are looking after their interests, the deck officers are quite apathetic, with one or two exceptions. Yet it can scarcely be said that they are satisfied with the scale of wages. Captains on the local liners get on an average \$700. The chief mates' pay drops down to \$75, as compared with the average £1 paid in home boats. Second mates get only \$50, and third a beggarly \$35—not thirty shillings a week! There can be no doubt as to the inadequacy of such remuneration. Now if the chief mate was put on a par with the second engineer, and the second mate had his \$50 increased to \$70, the third getting \$50, the whole bill at the year-end would be covered by another \$7,000, whilst if the demands of the engineers are agreed to, the bill of the Company's income \$11,000. The idea is afloat that both officers and engineers would strengthen their hands by uniting in organising a Marine Institute, and at any rate it is worthy of experiment. Apart from the question of mutual support in any combination against their employers, the elevating influence of a properly conducted social centre would be quickly apparent. But this question of salaries should not be lost sight of.

Since the above was written we learn that, last week, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. intimated to the engineers in the Indo-China steamers that the Shanghai scale would be extended to them. Further, the "princely house" voluntarily, and without a plication having been made, increased the pay of the mates as follows:—Chief, from \$70 to \$90, and second officers \$50 to \$60. There are no third mates carried.

Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co. informed our representative on the 17th inst. that their European employees have made no application as yet, but if they do they will in all probability be met in the same liberal spirit, there being a tacit understanding among the agents in such matters.

The managers of the China and Manila Steamship Co. (Messrs. Russell and Co.) are, we believe, only waiting for the application to come in.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire "declined to divulge their private business," but intimated that they had had no word from the officers in the China Navigation Co.'s boats.

## THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

At the Police Court this morning (17th inst.) before Mr. Wodehouse, John Gray, 26, was brought up on remand on the charge of embezzling \$20,000, the property of the New Oriental Banking Corporation. Mr. Wotton prosecuted, and Mr. Pollock defended. After some conversation between these gentlemen

Mr. Wotton asked for a further remand for a week, without being asked to state his grounds. He believed there would be no opposition. In any case he would require further time, under instructions from London.

Mr. Pollock did not oppose the application.

His Worship should like to know generally on what ground you ask for the remand—it would satisfy the Court in some degree.

Mr. Wotton—I am not quite prepared to say, not having fully investigated the whole of the books, which, as your Worship will understand, are numerous, and the items have to be gone through and compared with documents not now in the possession of the Bank. That is one reason.

His Worship—Is that what you wish to put forward as your reason?

Mr. Wotton—And there is the necessity for communicating with London for instructions, which of course has to be carried on by wire. Upon that also I would ask for the adjournment.

Inspector Stanton stated that he had no objection, and the case was accordingly remanded for a week.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, honorary secretary to the Reception Committee, sends us the following:—

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890.

At the last meeting of the Reception Sub-Committee, held on the 10th inst., a communication from Her Majesty's Consul at Canton was considered, in which Wednesday was stated to be an unsuitable day for their Royal Highnesses' visit, owing to a religious procession, which would cause much crowding in the streets.

The Consul has been asked by the Government whether there is any serious objection to the visit taking place on Wednesday, and has replied that there is.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government therefore suggests Thursday as the best day for their Royal Highnesses' visit, fearing that it might not be convenient for the Royal party to leave on the night of arrival here, especially as they may possibly arrive late, and have experienced rough weather on the way up from Singapore.

The Sub-Committee concur in thinking Thursday the next best day for the visit.

If the General Committee have no objection, it is proposed to telegraph to his Royal Highness to inform him that it has been found necessary, for the reason stated above, to transpose the programme originally proposed for Wednesday and Thursday.

If this is done, the programme will be as follows:—

MONDAY—Receive address on landing, at the City Hall; excursion in the afternoon; dinner and reception at Government House in the evening.

TUESDAY—Chinese processions will pass Government House in the morning; in the afternoon the forts and docks will be visited; in the evening dinner at Head-Quarter House and military tattoo.

WEDNESDAY—Afternoon, lay memorial stone at Harbour Works; evening, dinner and entertainment by Chinese in Kowloon Theatre. Witness Lincoln's funeral. Leave for Canton.

THURSDAY—Spend in Canton. Leave in evening for Hongkong.

FRIDAY—Morning, arrive from Canton and leave for Shanghai.

The Government arrangements for the decoration of the streets are as follows:—A triumphal arch will be erected at Pedder's Wharf, another in Queen's Road near the City Hall, and a third at the eastern end of the Cricket Ground, where the *corpses* will turn up to Government House. Queen's Road will be illuminated from Murray Barracks to Pottinger Street, where the Chinese will chip in. Government House and grounds will be lit up with lanterns, and the Clock Tower, Post Office, and Supreme Court will be brilliantly illuminated.

On the Prizes; just behind the Cricket Club Pavilion the Duke will lay a stone commemorating the inauguration of the Prizes Examination Scheme. A grave has already been dug in the footpath, and a bamboo pavilion is being erected over it to accommodate the Hongkong Three Foreigners. The stone will be 4 ft. 6 in. high, and about a yard square. It will be laid on a solid foundation, and His Highness will tap it with a silver trowel and an ivory mallet, now in 1884. An attempt is now being made to

being manufactured by Chinese cheap labor. The stone will bear an appropriate inscription. It will mark the boundary line of the new reclamation, which will cut off the crescent of the Harbour at the angle that it marks. The Cricket Ground will be increased by the Reclamation, we notice, to the extent of about one-eighth of its present area.

The Chinese representatives decided yesterday (16th inst.) that the dinner to the Duke and Duchess, to be given in the Kowloon Theatre, should be limited to 150 persons, and should cost about \$1,000. There will be twenty-five billous Chinese courses, mixed with European wines. A performance will be given on the stage during the repast.

The Chinese are running up innumerable bamboo arches westward, and thereby hiding a good deal of alleged architecture and dirt, and the Queen's Road tradesmen are preparing to "illuminate" in a very perfunctory way.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE OPIUM SMUGGLING ON THE CANTON STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—If I had been a stranger here, and unaware of the fact that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was also the moving spirit of the Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, I should have read the paragraph in the annual report of the Chamber (published yesterday) with reference to the opium smuggling and searching on the Canton steamers, in a very different light. But the apparently honest indignation of the entire mercantile community at the "menace to the integrity of Hongkong as a free port," by the search system at present in vogue becomes very shadowy indeed when regarded by the light of actual fact. What the smugglers Ordinance referred to in the paragraph as being under way is, I have not as yet ascertained, but I feel justified, in the temporary absence of the Opium Farmer, in setting forth the truth. The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, through Mr. Ryrie, alleges that abuses have arisen through the privileges as to search accorded to the excise officers. Now the Opium Farmer only pays the Government here a trifling \$380,000 a year for his monopoly—pays it for the privileges promised under the Ordinance, and he is surely entitled to exercise those privileges. That he does not do so in any vexatious and unnecessary spirit is simply shown by our books, which I shall be glad to show to Mr. Ryrie or his representative. Within the last four years not less than 1,346 men have been arrested on the Canton steamers alone—that is to say at least one a day—and upon the value of one and three quarter million dollars seized! There has been little distinction among the smugglers—all classes, from the captain's "boy" to the meanest fireman, have been incriminated in the act of cheating the Farmer. And, I may add, they were not the only people suspected. But what was discovered was probably less than a tithe of the amount of the actual smuggling. The injured Steamboat Company is actually prosecuted by the smugglers—their Chinese crew members, their passengers, their crew members, if those steamers had been "run," say, at Saigon, in the same way they are here, they would all have been confiscated long ago. It is only a few months since a steamer running from here was fined several thousand dollars at Saigon for having smuggled opium on board, although it was undoubtedly unknown to the captain. Yet on the Canton boats, I have no hesitation in saying, the officers do all but connive at the secretion of the stuff—indeed I doubt very strongly whether the day stopper And it is in effect the Chairman of that Company who denounces the "arbitrary manner" in which the excise officers exercise their right of search, as though they were trespassers in the lawbreaker's paradise!

It is a significant fact that our sales this month average \$10,000 under those of the corresponding part of last year, and I have no hesitation in saying that much of the decrease is due to the flourishing system of smuggling encouraged by the Steamboat Company. Why, in the Straits Settlements, to my knowledge, all vessels, vehicles, etc., in which smuggling is carried on, are confiscated, and the offenders are very severely fined, and frequently deported. There the Government recognises the rights they grant in return for the enormous revenue paid by the Farmer, and they have offered \$10,000 to anyone who will stop smuggling. Here, when we protect ourselves, we are accused of "becoming a menace!" I regret that the Opium Farmer is absent, and unable to place a clearer statement of his position before the public, but since he is not here I feel called upon to correct an obviously and intentionally misleading series of statements in such an important manifesto as the Chamber of Commerce's report. Hoping that Mr. Ryrie will see his way to justify his extraordinary assertions, and give me an opportunity of further refuting them.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, etc.,  
J. J. SPOONER,  
Chief Excise Officer.

Hongkong, March 13th, 1890.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE IN WUCHANG.





to indifference to all forms of worship that were not aggressive, persecutory and intolerant. It came in with Christianity, but against it, since alone of the beliefs of the time, it was at war with the others and sought their subversion. And when the Cross triumphed the victors lost little time in compelling the pagans to submit to the new faith. The history of Christianity since its establishment as the dominant religion of Europe, has been marked by intolerance of unbelief, not because the genius of its divine founder's teaching was intolerant, but because the existence of Christianity as a religion was jeopardized by unbelief or error. The case of individuals is not less affected by the argument than that of communities. A man who is tolerant of what he deems error, is, by the very act of tolerance, lukewarm in the cause of truth—he admits the practice of what may, in the end, drive out truth as he knows it. This is really the logical position of tolerant Christians. This tenderness towards error—this apology for unbelief—will have a natural outcome in the persuasion that a knowledge of truth is not essential, for it is a confession that rationalism is as good a position as Christianity. Kieble's beautiful lines on the Gunpowder Treason, and in allusion to the Catholic Church.

And, oh! by all the pains and tears  
That in this world are known,  
When for an elder sister's shame, the tears  
Of anguish flow.

Speak gently of our sister's fall,  
Who knows, but gentle love,  
May win her at our patient call,  
The sure way to prove it.

may be appropriate in the mouth of one who was already fast hastening towards a participation in his sister's shame, but in the mouths of none else. The point where tolerance to those who are radically opposed to us begins, is where enthusiasm ends, and without enthusiasm, no movement can gather force, and no faith stand its ground. If St. Paul had temporized with the Greeks, if he had carefully sifted what was good from the mass of evil, if he had sought to distinguish the wheat from the worthless chaff, his labour would have been in vain. Such, however, was not his method. The whole system was condemned, the good with the bad, and the result is a matter of history. Intolerance has no place in the day of battle. "It is," says Dr. Woolley, "not only impatient, but less clear-sighted and penetrating than undistinguishing partisanship. Candour is sometimes treason against God. Nay, you must hit out right and left and not spare your friends themselves if in close proximity to the foe." Truly the only successful battle-cry is *non-victis*. When the victory is won and strong enthusiasm has triumphed, and the enemy has surrendered at discretion, then comes the day of the "just reasoner."

Tolerance has become a mere catchword just as progress or liberty has, meaning nothing definite to those who use it, but conveying to others the idea of want of enthusiasm that does not promise much for the ultimate success of the cause advocated. It is a peculiar circumstance, of which the history of Europe offers many examples, that no nation ever became tolerant until its faith decayed. No religious country in Europe is now tolerant. Russia, Spain and Turkey are deeply religious countries, each in its own way, and any liberalism therein existing is confined to scepticism. We blame the Spaniards for their intolerance. Our so doing is absurd, since their intolerance is not the logical outcome of their position; if they are to be blamed, let it be for their religion. The Russian, in anything, more religious than the Spaniard, and, as a consequence, the most violent outburst of religious intolerance are directed not against Christianity or any other form of religious faith. Any belief which assumes the position of being exclusively true, or even of being nearer the truth than any other, must logically persecute, after it becomes established. That all such beliefs have done so is historically true. Every religion clamours for toleration when in the minority and persecutes when dominant. Every step in the direction of toleration is gained only after fierce struggles. Every free concession of religious toleration marks a decay in the militant spirit of the church which makes it, and every successful effort of propagandism is in a direction adverse to toleration. "Henry Stedel," in *Sydney Bulletin*.

#### HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions "pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either underdose or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver. Into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours, or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the gripping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate

as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold, and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.—*Advt.*

#### Today's Advertisements.

#### THEATRE ROYAL.

The Hongkong Laughing Season.  
A Veritable Triumph of  
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.  
The Fashionable Entertainers.  
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!  
A Gigantic Whirlwind of Novelties,  
GREATER, GRANDER, AND BETTER  
THAN EVER,  
Introducing

The Soul of Humour,  
The Piquancy of Wit,  
The Acme of Human Taste,  
The Spice of Novelty,  
The Charm of Song,  
The Perfection of Dancing,  
&c.

TIME TABLE.  
9—Sharp the Fun begins  
9:15—Smiles  
9:30—Laughter  
9:45—Uncontrollable Laughter  
9:55—Interval & Recovery  
10:10—More Laughter  
10:20—Plot Developing  
10:30—Shrieks  
10:40—Howls  
10:50—Convulsions  
11:00—Confusion  
11:10—Confusion Confounded  
11:20—Hysterics  
11:30—Sides Aching  
11:45—And Home for recovery  
Admission as usual. Smiling begins at 9 P.M.  
Box Office open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.  
THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor & Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [421]

#### CATHAY CHAPTER.

No. 1,165.  
AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION of the above Chapter, will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [421]

#### "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.  
THE Steamship  
"CARDIGANSHIRE,"  
Captain F. Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at NOON.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [401]

#### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAM-SUI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"FOKIEN,"  
Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at DAYLIGHT.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [453]

#### NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of THE CASTLEWOOD PLANTING CO., LTD. notify that, the APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES not having reached the minimum number required by the agreement, dated 31st January, 1890, they have decided not to proceed to allotment and the Prospectus of same date is WITHDRAWN. All deposits on Application have been returned in full.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [454]

#### ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER.

No. 217.  
AN ADJOURNED CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [455]

#### ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG.

No. 618, S.C.  
A MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [456]

#### Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held TO-MORROW, the 20th March, at 3.30 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.  
By Order,  
F. HENDERSON,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [456]

#### WANTED.

A Second-hand English or American BILLIARD TABLE, with Pockets, complete with SCORING BOARD, CUES, etc., Apply to  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [452]

## HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

COMPLETE  
HOUSE FURNISHERS,  
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN,  
LINEN DRAPERS, &  
UPHOLSTERERS.

SHOW ROOMS, 37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.  
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1890 [354]

#### Amusements.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

#### A CONCERT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of

His Excellency the Administrator, FRANCIS FLEMING, C.M.G.  
His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., K.C.H.  
His Excellency Major-General J. B. EDWARDS, C.B., R.E.

And

IN AID OF THE FUNDS of

THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

will be given by

MAESTRO CATTANEO'S PUPILS,

kindly assisted by

Mr. G. LIES, Miss HOWARD,

and

Mr. G. VON WILLE,

in

THE ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—March, Faust, by Chorus by Lady and Gounod

2.—Aria for Soprano, Min Piccerelli, Salvatore Rosa, by Gounod

3.—Romance for Violoncello, Una balla in Maschera, by Verdi

4.—Angelo's Serenade for Alto, by Braghi, with Violoncello accompaniment

5.—Quartette for Soprano, Mezzo soprano, Tenor & Baritone, Rigoletto, by Verdi

6.—Cocchiusa, for Piano, by Raff.

7.—Grand Aria and Cavalletta for Soprano: Puritani, by Bellini

8.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

9.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

10.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

11.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

12.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

13.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

14.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

15.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

16.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

17.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

18.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

19.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

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32.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

33.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

34.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

35.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

36.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

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45.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

46.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

47.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

48.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

49.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

50.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

#### Amusements.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

#### A CONCERT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of

His Excellency the Administrator, FRANCIS FLEMING, C.M.G.  
His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., K.C.H.  
His Excellency Major-General J. B. EDWARDS, C.B., R.E.

And

IN AID OF THE FUNDS of

THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

will be given by

MAESTRO CATTANEO'S PUPILS,

kindly assisted by

Mr. G. LIES, Miss HOWARD,

and

Mr. G. VON WILLE,

in

THE ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—March, Faust, by Chorus by Lady and Gounod

2.—Aria for Soprano, Min Piccerelli, Salvatore Rosa, by Gounod

3.—Romance for Violoncello, Una balla in Maschera, by Verdi

4.—Angelo's Serenade for Alto, by Braghi, with Violoncello accompaniment

5.—Quartette for Soprano, Mezzo soprano, Tenor & Baritone, Rigoletto, by Verdi

6.—Cocchiusa, for Piano, by Raff.

7.—Grand Aria and Cavalletta for Soprano: Puritani, by Bellini

8.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

9.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

10.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

11.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

12.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

13.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

14.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

15.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

16.—Largo nel finale, Traviata, by Verdi

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COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—March, Faust, by Chorus by Lady and Gounod

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"EDENDALE."

Captain Humphrey, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [398]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOI."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [447]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, TRIESTE, AND VENICE.

Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEDUSA."

Captain G. Mettel, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON.

Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1890. [402]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOI.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain Coburn, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [439]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 21st inst.

For further particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PREUSSEN."

Captain C. Pohle, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [4]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND

CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG."

Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 P.M.

This steamer has superior first class accommodation specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [442]

STEAM TO LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND

MARSEILLES.

Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY."

Captain E. Weston, will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst.

This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for through passengers. (First Saloon only) at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabins, Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [429]

THE "GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TARMAN, and NEW ZEALAND.)

THE British Steamship

"TARTAR."

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above, on or about the 23rd inst.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [393]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY,

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET."

Captain W. L. Brown, will leave for the above place, on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [451]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"MONGKUT."

Captain J. Fowler, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [441]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW."

Wm. Dardin, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 30th inst.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [403]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [384]

## SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"WILLIAM H. MACY."

Amsbury, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [415]

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND

EUROPE.

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC."

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 5th April, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$225.00  
To San Francisco and return.....\$393.75  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....\$345.00  
To London.....\$390.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid for "re-embarking" at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent

Hongkong, 13th March 1890

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## NOTICE

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain C. Pohle, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 13th April. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [4]

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$225.00  
To San Francisco and return.....\$393.75  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....\$345.00  
To London.....\$390.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office of Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent

Hongkong, 26th February 1890. [1]

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,

ISMALIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-

DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,

PLYMOUTH, AND

LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PEKIN," Captain G. Harris, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON via BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1890.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND OTHER CONNECTING

RAILWAY LINES &amp; STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA"

2553 Tons Register, Captain Williamson, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via INLAND SEA, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 24th April and S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 15th May.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Steamers, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.)\$210.00  
To Montreal, New York, &c.....\$290.00  
To Liverpool.....\$325.00  
To London.....\$370.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd April.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1890. [11]

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Batavia	Vancouver	March 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Agamemnon	Liverpool	March 20th	Butterfield & Swire.
Preussen	Bremen	March 20th	Melchers & Co.
Nizam	Bombay	March 21st	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glengyle	New York	March 23rd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Gaelic	San Francisco	March 24th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Japan	Calcutta	March 25th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Anchises	Liverpool	March 25th	Butterfield & Swire.
Venice	Bombay	March 26th	F. & O. S. N. Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Pekin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 26th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Ajax	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow.
London	Ningchow	Arnholt, Karberg & Co.	About March 30th.
London, via Bombay, &c.	Bombay	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 22nd, daylight.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	April 13th, at 10 a.m.
Havre, London, &c.	Flintshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About 6th April.
Havre & Hamburg, &c.	Lydia	Siemssen & Co.	Mar. 21st, at 10 a.m.
Venice, via Straits, &c.	Medusa	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 5th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 25th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via L. &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 3rd, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Taitar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Mar. 23rd.
Port Darwin, &c.	Chingtu	Butterfield & Swire.	Mar. 30th, daylight.
Calcutta, via Straits	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Mar. 22nd, at 3 p.m.
Straits and Bombay	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 28th, daylight.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Wender	Melchers & Co.	About Mar. 21st.
Nagasaki, Moll, Kobe, &c.	Cardiganshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Edendale	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 a.m.
Shanghai	Amoy	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Shanghai	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Agamemnon	Butterfield & Swire.	March 22nd.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Anchises	Butterfield & Swire.	March 27th.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	March 27th, at 4 p.m.
Hamphong (direct).	Mongkut	A. R. Marty	Mar. 21st, daylight.
Swatow, Shanghai, &c.	Viksang	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at 8 a.m.
Swatow and Medan, &c.	Chow-chow-foo	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Fokien	Melchers & Co.	Mar. 22nd, at noon.
		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Mar. 21st, daylight.